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GENERAL

1. UN consideration on the Korean question--According to the US delegation at the UN, British delegate Younger was neither surprised nor disappointed by Soviet delegate Malik's speech denouncing the Asian cease-fire resolution. Younger expressed the view that even if the USSR or Communist China desired a cease-fire, they would never admit it openly and embrace the resolution. Younger believes that the Soviet purpose in this matter was to prevent any real rapprochement between the Chinese Communists and the West.

Meanwhile, the US delegation has been informed by Lebanese delegate Malik that "stark fear of communism and the USSR" had led the 13 Asiatic and Arab nations to issue their recent appeal to the Chinese Communists to halt at the 38th Parallel. The Lebanese official believes that all the governments concerned were shaky and would compromise with the USSR if a crisis arose directly affecting their countries. He particularly deplored the "flabby leadership" now being exercised by the Indian delegation and remarked that Sir Benegal Rau would make "almost any concession" to reach an understanding with the USSR.

2. Possibility of Satellite aggression in the Balkans--US Embassy Athens considers of sufficient significance to warrant "careful attention" a recent reiteration by the leader of the Greek Communist movement of allegations that the US is preparing for aggression in the Balkans in the near future. The Embassy points out that allegations such as these, which appeared in the latest issue of the Cominform Journal, characteristically indicate that the Communists themselves are contemplating

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TOP SECRET

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aggressive action in the same area. Although the Embassy recognizes that propaganda themes of this nature are often stressed over a long period before action materializes, the Embassy points to the recent military build-up in Bulgaria and Rumania and the demonstration of calculated recklessness displayed by the Chinese Communist intervention in Korea. The Embassy therefore believes that present indications of possible aggression against Greece are sufficiently substantial to justify redoubled efforts to prepare against that contingency.

NEAR EAST-AFRICA

3. INDIA: Outposts strengthened along Tibetan frontier--
US Embassy New Delhi has learned that Indian outposts in Assam have been strengthened and moved farther east and north so that a closer watch can be kept on any Communist troop movements along the Tibetan frontier. The Embassy also has "reason to believe" that the Indian Government, in recent informal discussions with Burma on the question of China, may have suggested that Burma take similar precautions. The Embassy doubts that the Indian Government is as yet willing to admit even to Burma any "really deep concern" over the possibility of Chinese Communist aggression and observes that Indian recognition of such a danger would not necessarily indicate that India was prepared to align itself with the nations actively opposing international Communist aggression. The Embassy observes, however, an increasing awareness of India's military weakness and a growing fear that if India persists in its present policies, it may not be able to obtain the aid needed to withstand the military power of Communist China.

TOP SECRET

FAR EAST

4. MALAYA: Analysis of recent Muslim riots--US Consul General Langdon in Singapore, commenting on the recent Muslim riots in Singapore, calls attention to the demonstrated unreliability of the police force which is predominantly Malay and the "sheep-like submission" of the Chinese (who constitute over three quarters of the population) in the face of terrorization by the fanatical Muslim minority. [redacted] [redacted] the Malayan Communist Party was caught unaware by the riots and did not participate in them to any great extent. Langdon reports that British authorities have been severely criticized in the British and Chinese press for inertia and timidity in dealing with the situation and observes that the riots reveal a lessening respect or fear of British authority among Malayan and Muslim elements of the population. Langdon warns of the danger to which the Dutch and Eurasians would be exposed in Indonesia if the same hysteria should be allowed to develop there over the New Guinea question.

- 3 -

TOP SECRET